International Weather and Crop Summary

July 27 - August 2, 2003

International Weather and Crop Highlights and Summaries provided by USDA/WAOB

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Cooler weather prevailed across Europe during most of the week, but hot, dry weather returned by week's end.

FSU-WESTERN: Several days of warm, dry weather helped small grain harvesting in Ukraine and Russia.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Cool, showery weather favored spring grains in the filling stage.

AUSTRALIA: Widespread showers returned to Western Australia, benefiting winter grains, while scattered, much lighter showers brought little additional drought relief to southeastern Australia.

SOUTH ASIA: The monsoon remained active over key growing areas of India, increasing soil moisture, but causing some delays in fieldwork.

EASTERN ASIA: Locally heavy rain benefited immature corn and soybeans in central and northern China, but stressful heat and dryness persisted in the south.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers favored vegetative to reproductive rice in Thailand and the Philippines, but slowed corn harvesting.

CANADA: Unseasonable warmth and dryness worsened growing conditions for immature Prairie spring crops.

MEXICO: Beneficial showers continued across the main corn belt and the western Sierra Madre, but warm, mostly dry weather further reduced soil moisture across northeastern Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICA: Warmer- and mostly drier-than-normal weather dominated Argentina and Brazil, spurring winter wheat development and supporting citrus and coffee harvesting.

July 2003

MONTHLY DATA FROM SELECTED FOREIGN CITIES
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER-NCEP-NWS-NOAA
****** DATA NOT AVAILABLE***

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)						PRECIPITATION (MM)	
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DPART F/NRM	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
NORWAY	OSLO	23	13	30	9	18	2.2	86	12
SWEDEN	UPPSALA	***	***	30	8	***	***	***	***
FINLAN	HELSINKI	25	16	31	12	20	3.3	23	-48
UKINGD	ABERDEEN	20	13	24	8	16	2.0	15	-43
	MANCHESTER	21	14	31	10	18	1.2	74	10
	CARDIFF	22	14	33	11	18	0.5	80	7
	LONDON	24	15	33	12	20	0.9	28	-14
IRELAN	DUBLIN	20	13	24	9	16	0.8	48	-3
ICELAN	REYKJAVIK	15	11	19	7	13	1.8	72	20
DENMAR	COPENHAGEN	23	14	27	10	19	1.4	59	10
LUXEMB	LUXEMBOURG	25	15	33	11	20	2.4	50	-22
SWITZE	ZURICH	25	15	33	12	***	***	97	-28
	GENEVA	29	16	38	11	22	2.8	46	-27
FRANCE	PARIS/ORLY	27	16	37	10	21	1.6	26	-27
	STRASBOURG	27	15	35	12	21	1.8	61	-6
	BOURGES	27	15	35	11	21	1.7	49	-10
	BORDEAUX	28	17	38	12	22	1.7	46	-9
	TOULOUSE	30	18	38	14	24	2.9	3	-43
	MARSEILLE	32	21	37	16	27	2.6	0	-13
SPAIN	VALLADOLID	31	15	38	10	23	0.7	28	11
	MADRID	33	17	38	13	25	-0.2	0	-12
	SEVILLE	36	21	44	18	29	1.0	0	***
PORTUG	LISBON	28	18	40	15	23	0.4	1	-4
GERMAN	HAMBURG	25	15	34	9	20	2.2	40	-35
	BERLIN	26	16	34	12	21	1.8	58	4
	DUSSELDORF	26	15	36	11	20	1.2	68	-5
	LEIPZIG	26	15	34	10	20	2.1	65	7
	DRESDEN	25	15	34	10	20	1.6	116	27
	STUTTGART	26	14	34	10	20	1.5	51	-30
	NURNBERG	26	14	34	9	20	1.0	51	-23
	AUGSBURG	25	12	33	8	18	0.4	113	16
AUSTRI	VIENNA	27	16	34	9	22	1.3	65	11
	INNSBRUCK	27	14	35	9	20	2.1	110	-26
CZECHR	PRAGUE	25	14	33	9	19	1.5	80	7
POLAND	WARSAW	26	15	32	11	21	2.4	134	63
	LODZ	25	15	33	10	20	1.9	99	12
	KATOWICE	24	14	31	9	19	1.2	95	-6
HUNGAR	BUDAPEST	28	17	35	12	23	1.6	65	7
YUGOSL	BELGRADE	28	18	37	14	23	1.5	117	45
ROMANI	BUCHAREST	31	15	38	9	23	0.6	44	-16
BULGAR	SOFIA	28	15	33	10	22	0.8	16	-33
ITALY	MILAN	32	21	35	14	26	2.7	29	-32
	VERONA	32	21	37	16	27	2.8	17	-46
	VENICE	30	20	33	15	25	1.7	15	-46
	GENOA	29	23	35	17	26	1.0	27	5
	ROME	31	20	35	15	25	1.3	13	0
	NAPLES	31	22	34	19	26	2.0	4	-22
GREECE	THESSALONIKA	32	22	37	18	27	0.8	23	0
	LARISSA	34	20	40	16	27	0.3	29	9
	ATHENS	33	23	35	19	28	0.3	0	-7
TURKEY	ISTANBUL	30	21	36	19	25	1.1	3	-23
	ANKARA	30	12	37	8	21	0.3	4	-14
CYPRUS	LARNACA	34	22	38	19	28	1.3	1	***
ESTONI	TALLINN	24	16	31	12	20	3.1	98	23
RUSSIA	ST.PETERSBURG	26	18	32	13	22	3.5	85	7
LITHUA	KAUNAS	26	15	30	12	20	3.1	81	-1
BELARU	MINSK	25	16	30	12	20	2.6	152	43
RUSSIA	KAZAN	25	16	29	12	20	0.9	75	8
	MOSCOW	26	15	30	11	21	2.2	72	-15
	YEKATERINBURG	24	14	29	8	19	0.7	85	-6
	OMSK	23	13	31	9	18	-1.7	148	90
KAZAKH	KUSTANAY	25	14	30	9	19	-1.5	109	53
RUSSIA	BARNAUL	24	13	32	7	19	-1.1	47	-19
	KHABAROVSK	26	16	31	13	21	-0.2	150	24
	VLADIVOSTOK	18	15	23	11	16	-1.5	213	80
UKRAIN	KIEV	26	17	30	14	22	2.1	59	-26
	LVOV	24	15	30	8	19	1.8	124	29
	KIROVOGRAD	26	15	30	12	21	0.3	77	22
	ODESSA	26	18	31	14	22	0.3	42	-4
	YALTA	27	19	30	16	23	-1.0	57	32

Based on Preliminary Reports

July 2003

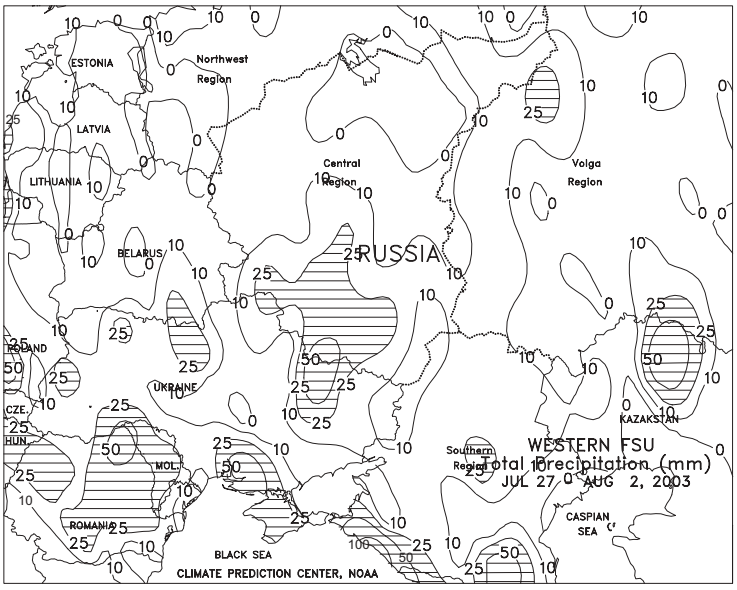
COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C) AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DPART F/NRM	PRECIPITATION (MM) TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
RUSSIA	SARATOV	26	17	30	14	21	0.5	43	-6
UKRAIN	KHARKOV	25	16	30	12	21	0.2	158	94
RUSSIA	VOLGOGRAD	28	17	34	13	23	-0.5	35	4
	ASTRAKHAN	30	20	38	16	25	-0.2	40	8
	KRASNODAR	29	18	37	12	23	-0.3	88	38
	ORENBURG	26	16	31	11	21	-0.9	89	49
KAZAKH	TSELINOGRAD	24	13	34	5	19	-2.5	73	27
	KARAGANDA	24	12	35	5	18	-2.7	42	6
GEORGI	TBILISI	30	20	35	15	25	-0.1	42	4
UZBEKI	TASHKENT	35	19	42	14	27	-0.7	0	-3
TURKME	ASHKHABAD	37	23	42	18	30	-1.5	0	-37
SYRIA	DAMASCUS	37	19	42	15	28	1.1	0	***
ISRAEL	JERUSALEM	30	20	34	17	25	1.7	0	***
PAKIST	KARACHI	34	28	39	25	31	0.7	190	118
INDIA	AMRITSAR	34	25	38	21	29	-0.9	88	-105
	NEW DELHI	34	26	40	23	30	-0.8	640	426
	AHMEDABAD	33	26	38	23	29	-0.3	325	53
	INDORE	30	23	33	22	26	-0.1	433	140
	CALCUTTA	33	27	36	26	30	0.4	323	-23
	VERAVAL	31	27	33	25	29	0.7	326	68
	BOMBAY	31	26	32	25	28	0.3	883	138
	POONA	29	23	32	22	26	0.4	96	-80
	BEGAMPET	30	23	33	22	27	0.0	268	114
	VISHAKHAPATNAM	31	26	34	23	28	-0.7	239	117
	MADRAS	34	26	38	22	30	-0.8	182	65
	MANGALORE	29	23	32	22	26	0.0	876	-140
HONGKO	HONG KONG INT	34	28	36	26	31	2.2	74	-294
N KORE	PYONGYANG	28	20	31	18	24	-0.5	205	-85
S KORE	SEOUL	28	21	31	18	24	-1.2	450	116
JAPAN	SAPPORO	22	15	26	12	18	-2.2	31	-37
	NAGOYA	28	21	32	18	24	-1.9	386	165
	TOKYO	26	21	32	18	23	-2.1	194	32
	YOKOHAMA	26	20	33	18	23	-2.2	249	87
	KYOTO	28	21	33	17	25	-2.3	261	53
	OSAKA	29	23	33	18	26	-1.6	170	13
THAILA	PHITSANULOK	34	25	36	23	29	0.3	160	-30
	BANGKOK	33	26	36	24	29	0.1	228	68
MALAYS	KUALA LUMPUR	33	24	35	23	29	1.4	197	68
VIETNA	HANOI	34	28	37	25	31	0.9	244	-13
CHINA	HARBIN	26	19	31	13	22	-0.7	144	16
	HAMI	33	18	38	12	25	-1.1	16	8
	LANCHOW	29	18	34	14	23	0.7	38	-27
	BEIJING	31	22	38	18	26	-0.1	58	-127
	TIENTSIN	30	23	36	20	26	-0.5	161	4
	LHASA	22	11	25	9	17	0.6	91	-31
	KUNMING	26	18	30	15	22	1.6	155	-44
	CHENGCHOW	30	23	37	19	26	-0.6	121	-35
	YEHCHANG	31	24	39	20	27	-0.4	146	-65
	HANKOW	33	27	39	21	30	1.1	302	115
	CHUNGKING	33	25	39	22	29	0.5	131	-19
	CHIHKIANG	33	24	37	21	29	1.5	95	-34
	WU HU	34	26	40	23	30	1.9	225	60
	SHANGHAI	34	26	39	22	30	1.8	76	-69
	NANCHANG	36	28	39	23	32	2.4	77	-67
	TAIPEI	35	28	37	26	31	1.5	85	-173
	CANTON	35	27	38	25	31	2.0	61	-160
	NANNING	34	25	36	24	29	0.6	245	28
CANARY	LAS PALMAS	27	21	30	21	24	0.6	0	***
MOROCC	CASABLANCA	26	21	38	19	***	***	1	0
	MARRAKECH	38	22	45	18	30	1.9	0	-1
ALGERI	ALGER	34	22	43	17	28	3.6	0	-5
	BATNA	38	19	42	14	28	2.2	3	-8
TUNISI	TUNIS	37	24	44	21	31	3.9	2	-2
NIGER	NIAMEY	***	***	37	21	***	***	***	***
MALI	TIMBUKTU	***	***	42	22	***	***	***	***
	BAMAKO	***	***	34	21	***	***	***	***
MAURIT	NOUAKCHOTT	***	***	38	20	***	***	***	***
SENEGA	DAKAR	***	***	31	23	***	***	***	***
CHAGOS	DIEGO GARCIA	28	25	29	22	26	-0.5	177	35
LIBYA	TRIPOLI	37	24	45	21	31	3.0	0	***
	BENGHAZI	32	24	37	22	28	1.7	0	***
EGYPT	CAIRO	35	24	39	21	29	0.8	0	***
	ASWAN	41	27	45	24	34	0.6	0	0
ETHIOP	ADDIS ABABA	***	***	21	9	***	***	***	***
KENYA	NAIROBI	22	12	28	8	17	-0.1	2	-12

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C) AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DPART F/NRM	PRECIPITATION (MM) TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
TANZAN	DAR ES SALAAM	29	20	31	18	24	0.9	25	-3
GABON	LIBREVILLE	29	24	31	22	27	2.3	75	74
TOGO	LOME	***	***	31	22	***	***	***	***
BURKIN	OUAGADOUGOU	***	***	35	20	***	***	***	***
COTE D	ABIDJAN	***	***	31	22	***	***	***	***
MOZAMB	MAPUTO	***	***	27	10	***	***	3	-12
ZAMBIA	LUSAKA	20	***	29	5	***	***	0	0
ZIMBAB	KADOMA	21	***	30	4	***	***	0	-1
S AFRI	PRETORIA	21	4	27	0	13	0.6	0	-2
	JOHANNESBURG	18	4	23	0	11	0.6	9	7
	BETHAL	20	0	25	-5	10	0.7	0	-4
	DURBAN	22	10	29	6	16	-0.8	3	-46
	CAPE TOWN	18	7	28	1	13	0.4	34	-52
CANADA	TORONTO	27	17	33	12	22	1.0	66	-8
	MONTREAL	27	17	33	13	22	0.7	58	-33
	WINNIPEG	26	13	32	6	19	-0.1	50	-19
	REGINA	28	12	35	4	20	1.0	43	-23
	SASKATOON	26	11	34	6	19	0.7	56	-4
	LETHBRIDGE	29	10	38	3	20	1.8	17	-30
	CALGARY	25	10	32	4	18	1.4	42	-23
	EDMONTON	25	13	31	8	19	1.4	63	-22
	VANCOUVER	24	15	28	11	19	1.7	21	-19
MEXICO	GUADALAJARA	***	***	30	14	***	***	72	-186
	TLAXCALA	23	13	27	9	18	0.0	24	-131
	ORIZABA	25	17	27	13	21	1.0	288	-134
BERMUD	ST GEORGES	31	25	32	22	28	0.4	32	-89
BAHAMA	NASSAU	32	25	33	22	29	0.8	90	-48
CUBA	HAVANA	32	23	33	21	28	0.9	68	-41
JAMAIC	KINGSTON	33	27	34	24	30	0.6	17	-20
P RICO	SAN JUAN	31	25	33	22	28	0.0	130	24
GUADEL	RAIZET	31	25	31	23	28	0.0	168	69
MARTIN	LAMENTIN	31	26	32	23	28	1.2	252	74
BARBAD	BRIDGETOWN	31	25	32	22	28	0.3	108	-23
TRINID	PORT OF SPAIN	32	24	33	23	28	1.3	140	-113
COLOMB	BOGOTA	18	9	20	5	13	0.0	29	-8
VENEZU	CARACAS	32	25	34	24	28	1.6	81	27
F GUIA	CAYENNE	31	23	33	22	27	0.8	279	32
BRAZIL	FORTALEZA	30	25	32	22	27	0.4	13	-43
	RECIFE	29	23	30	21	26	0.1	270	16
	CAMPO GRANDE	31	19	35	10	25	3.8	33	12
	FRANCA	***	***	27	10	***	***	***	***
BRAZIL	RIO DE JANEIRO	27	18	34	15	22	1.3	9	-37
BRAZIL	LONDRINA	25	12	31	5	19	2.2	83	8
	SANTA MARIA	19	10	30	0	14	-0.1	112	-44
	TORRES	19	12	32	2	15	-3.3	103	9
PERU	LIMA	19	15	23	13	17	-0.4	0	-5
BOLIVI	LA PAZ	13	-4	16	-7	5	-0.9	3	-5
CHILE	SANTIAGO	15	1	22	-4	8	-0.1	50	-11
ARGENT	IGUAZU	24	12	30	0	18	1.8	73	-1
	FORMOSA	22	12	34	1	17	0.5	15	-28
	CERES	19	6	28	-1	13	0.7	1	-16
	CORDOBA	17	4	25	-2	10	0.0	16	4
	RIO CUARTO	15	4	24	-2	10	0.5	40	22
	ROSARIO	16	4	23	-4	10	-0.2	69	38
	BUENOS AIRES	15	4	21	-2	10	0.0	71	18
	SANTA ROSA	15	1	23	-4	8	0.4	2	-18
	TRES ARROYOS	13	2	19	-3	8	0.2	43	4
MARSHA	MAJURO	30	27	31	24	28	0.9	249	-72
NEW CA	NOUMEA	23	18	27	14	21	0.6	169	99
FIJI	NAUSORI	26	20	29	15	23	0.4	131	21
SAMOA	PAGO PAGO	29	25	30	24	27	0.5	316	170
TAHITI	PAPEETE	29	22	30	21	26	0.7	17	-37
PNEWGU	PORT MORESBY	29	24	32	21	26	0.7	13	-12
NZEALA	AUCKLAND	14	6	16	1	10	***	99	***
	WELLINGTON	12	6	15	3	9	***	50	***
AUSTRA	DARWIN	31	21	33	18	26	0.6	0	***
	BRISBANE	20	10	22	3	15	-0.2	43	-15
	PERTH	18	7	22	2	13	-0.3	168	15
	CEDUNA	18	7	23	3	13	1.1	25	-15
	ADELAIDE	15	7	18	2	11	0.0	28	-36
	MELBOURNE	14	6	17	1	10	0.6	58	21
	WAGGA	13	5	20	-1	9	1.4	52	-6
	CANBERRA	12	2	17	-4	7	1.3	29	-17
INDONE	SERANG	32	24	34	21	28	0.4	28	-48
PHILIP	MANILA	32	26	35	25	29	1.1	305	-127

Based on Preliminary Reports

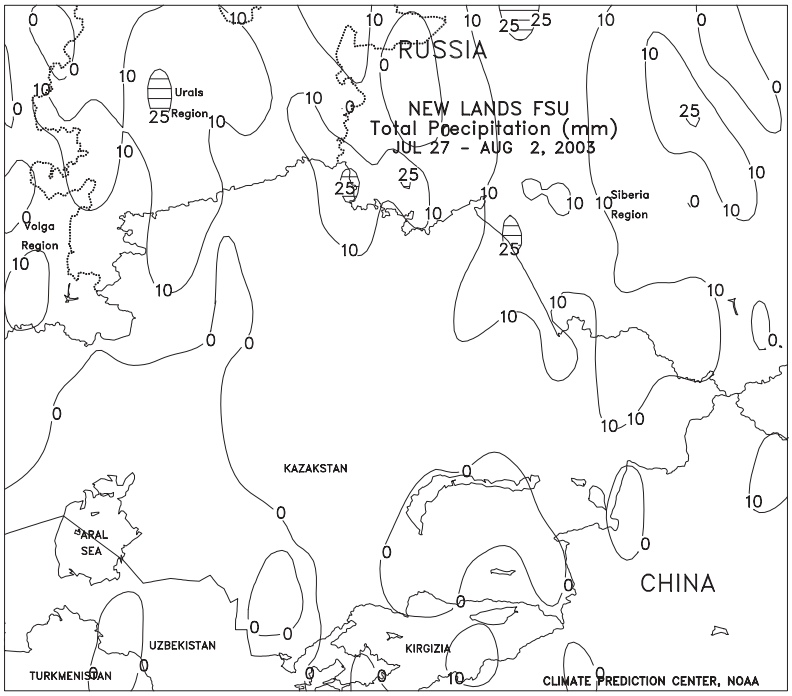
EUROPE

For most of the week, cooler, wetter weather prevailed across most of Europe, bringing temporary relief to reproductive and filling spring and summer crops previously stressed by oppressive heat and dryness. Late in the week, however, hot, dry weather returned to most of the region, renewing stress on spring-sown crops, but favoring winter grain maturation and harvesting. Across England, the Low Countries, and northern France, light to moderate rain (10-30 mm) and cool weather favored reproductive summer crops and late-filling winter grains. Much-needed rain (5-40 mm) fell across southeastern France, northern Italy, and the Alps, but much more rain is needed to ease long-term moisture deficits and increase river levels. Across southwestern and extreme southern France, dry weather and late-week heat exacerbated drought and fire potential, but the majority of corn is irrigated in this region. In central and southern Germany, as has been the case this summer, light rain (5-20 mm) did not offset increased crop water use due to the unseasonably warm weather. In northern Germany, hot, dry weather (temperatures averaging 2 to 4 degrees C above normal) further reduced soil moisture for spring crops. In the Iberian Peninsula, seasonably dry weather prevailed except for some rain (5-15 mm) in northwestern Spain. However, unusually hot weather (temperatures 4-6 degrees C above normal) increased irrigation demands for summer crops and helped to create extreme fire conditions in Portugal and southwestern Spain, with maximum temperatures ranging from 40 to 45 degrees C. In eastern Europe, widespread rain (10-50 mm or more) favored reproductive to filling spring and summer crops across Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, and the northern Balkans. However, only light rain (less than 10 mm) fell across the Czech Republic. Widespread rain (10-50 mm) fell across most of Romania and Bulgaria, but only scattered amounts (1-25 mm) were reported in the main agricultural region of the lower Danube River Valley, reducing soil moisture for summer crops. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal in Poland and 1 to 2 degrees C above normal in the lower Danube River Valley. The highest daytime temperatures ranged from 32 to 35 degrees C across all of eastern Europe.



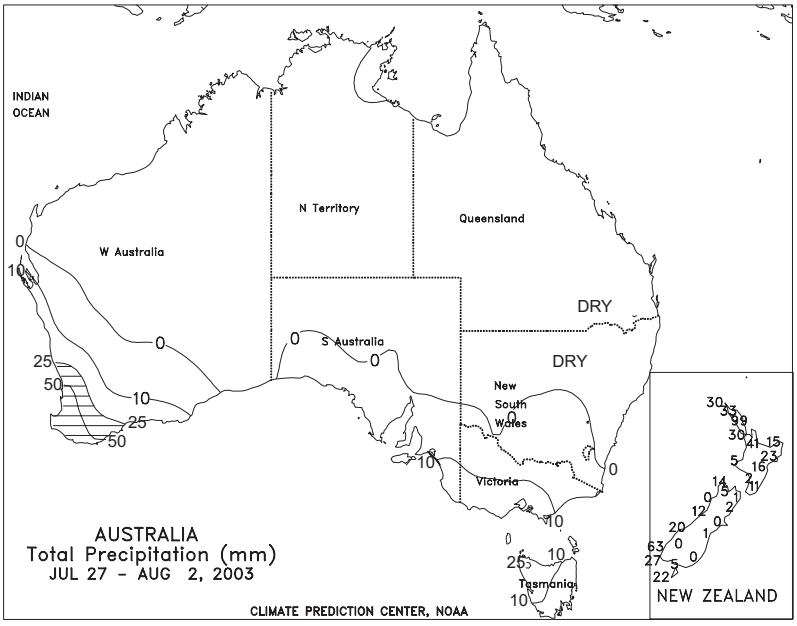
FSU-WESTERN

In Russia, unseasonably mild weather promoted crop development, while scattered showers (3-20 mm in most areas) caused only brief delays in small grain harvesting. The greatest amounts of precipitation (25-35 mm) were observed in the southern portion of the Central Region, causing some interruptions in harvest activities. Reports as of July 28 from Russia indicated that the grain was about 8 percent harvested, about half of what had been harvested by the same date last year. On some days, hot weather (maximum temperatures ranging from 33-35 degrees C) prevailed in major corn- and sunflower-producing areas of the Southern Region and lower Volga Valley, increasing the water requirements of crops in the reproductive to filling stages of development. In Ukraine, scattered showers and thunderstorms (3-50 mm or more) were interspersed with several days of warm, dry weather, allowing winter and spring grain harvesting to progress. Reports as of July 30 from Ukraine indicated that the grain was about 43 percent harvested. In Belarus and the Baltics, hot, dry weather hastened maturity in winter and spring grain crops, but helped harvest activities. Reports from Belarus as of July 30 indicated that the grain harvest was about 11 percent harvested. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 6 degrees C above normal in the Baltics, Belarus, and extreme northern Russia. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in the remainder of Russia and Ukraine.



FSU-NEW LANDS

Cool, showery weather prevailed across the primary grain-producing areas of north-central Kazakstan and Russia, slowing crop development, but maintaining adequate soil moisture for spring grains in the filling stage. Precipitation amounts across the region ranged from 2 to 32 mm. Weekly temperatures averaged near normal in the Urals Region of Russia and 1 to 4 degrees C below normal in Kazakstan and the Siberia Region in Russia. In cotton-producing areas of Central Asia, unseasonably cool weather (weekly temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C below normal) lessened the seasonal demands on irrigation and slowed crop development.

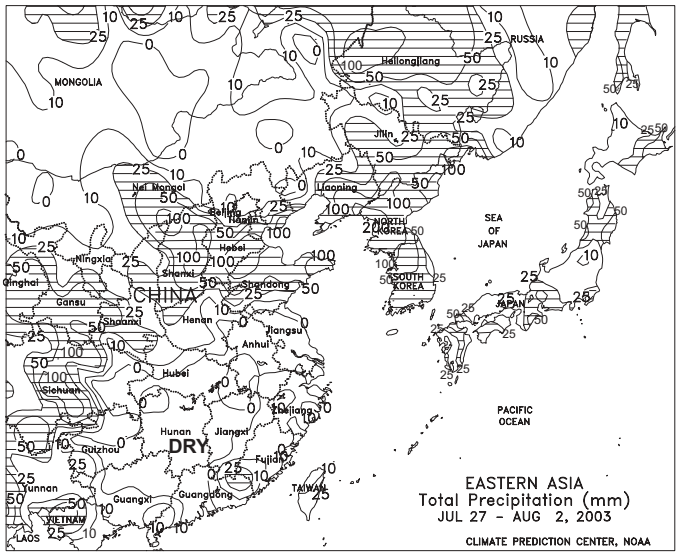


AUSTRALIA

Widespread showers (10-25 mm) returned to Western Australia, maintaining favorable conditions for winter wheat and barley. In contrast, scattered, much lighter showers (generally less than 5 mm) brought little additional drought relief to southeastern Australia. Although recent rainfall has boosted topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains in eastern Victoria and southern New South Wales, timely rains will be needed throughout the growing season to offset severe subsoil moisture deficits, and thus maintain crop yield prospects. Farther north, dry weather continued to plague northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, reducing soil moisture for semi-dormant winter grains. The dry weather was also unfavorable for summer crops that will be planted later this calendar year, keeping irrigation supplies well below normal levels. Temperatures in major crop-producing regions of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia averaged about 1 to 5 degrees C below normal, while in Western Australia, temperatures averaged about 2 to 3 degrees C above normal.

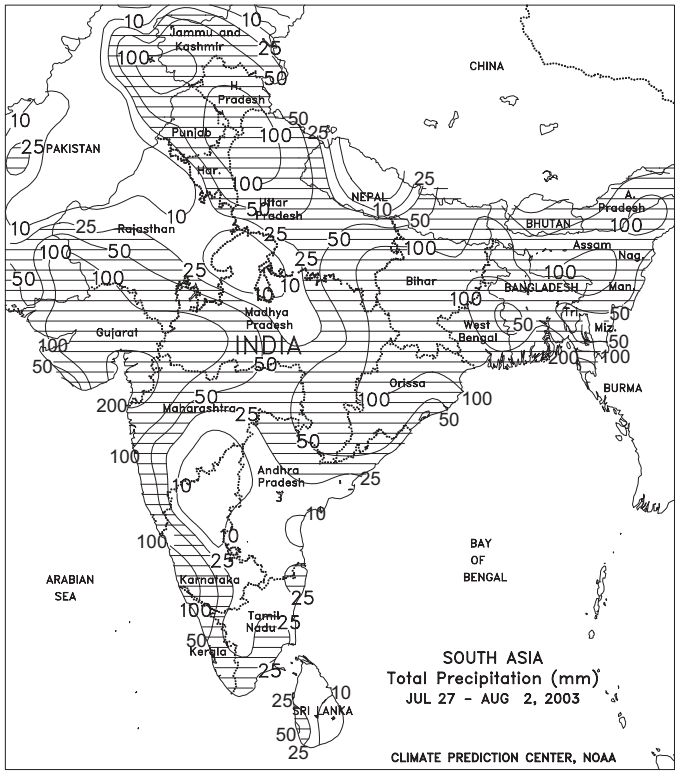
SOUTH ASIA

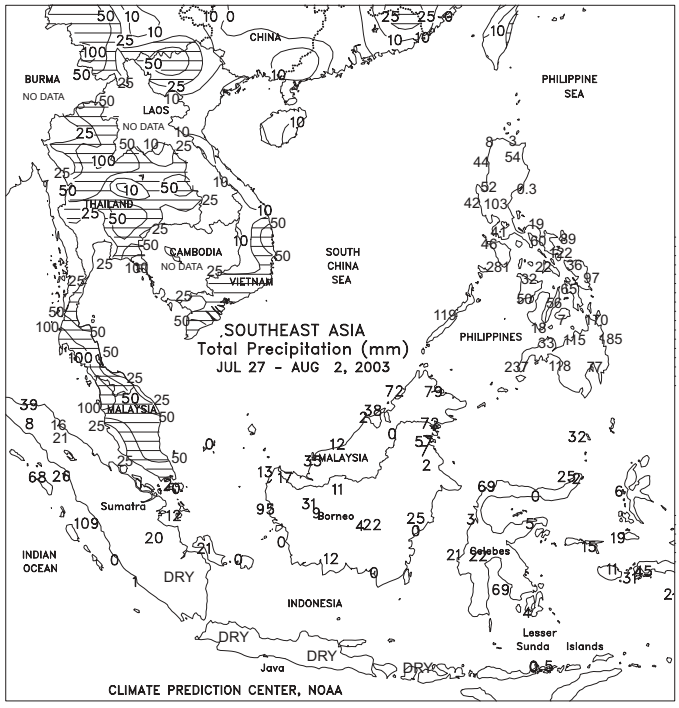
Monsoon showers remained heavy (50-200 mm) throughout west-central India, boosting soil moisture for emerging to vegetative groundnuts, soybeans, and cotton. In the northern states, abundant rainfall (50-100 mm) increased irrigation supplies for emerging cotton, while slowing rice transplanting activities. Along the eastern rice belt of India, heavy showers (50-200 mm) delayed rice transplanting activities and continued seasonal flooding in Bangladesh and far eastern states of India.



EASTERN ASIA

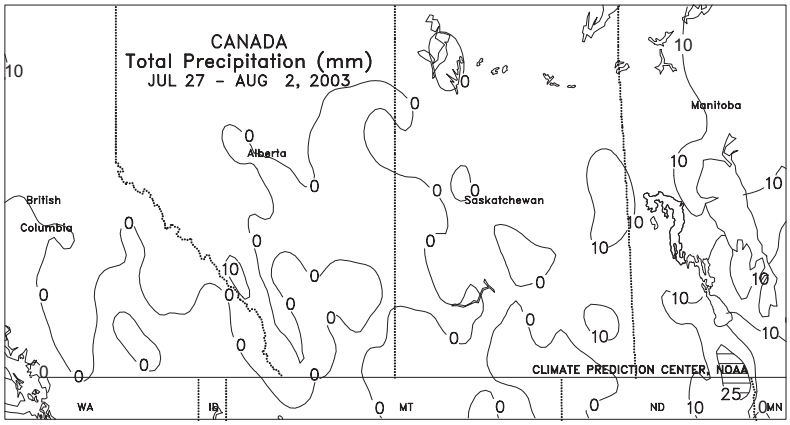
Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) continued in primary corn and soybean areas of central and northern China, including previously dry locations in and near Hebei. Temperatures were generally seasonable in Manchuria and northern growing areas of the North China Plain, but hot weather (highs of 35 degrees C or higher) in the more southerly growing areas (southern Henan southward) spurred summer crops toward maturity. The heat was most severe in southern China, with highs reaching 40 degrees C over a broad area from the Yangtze Valley southward. Harvesting of summer crops, including main-season (single crop) rice, is usually underway in the south in July and August, and the recent heat wave has likely hastened crop maturity at the expense of yield potential. However, the summer growing season is relatively long and many grains and cotton were immature, although the extreme weather conditions continued to tax irrigation reserves. Elsewhere, showers (10-50 mm or more) maintained adequate to abundant moisture reserves for immature summer crops in Japan and on Korean Peninsula. Temperatures averaging 1 to 3 degrees C below normal slowed crop growth, although highs ranged from the middle and upper 20s degrees C in northern growing areas to the lower 30s farther south.





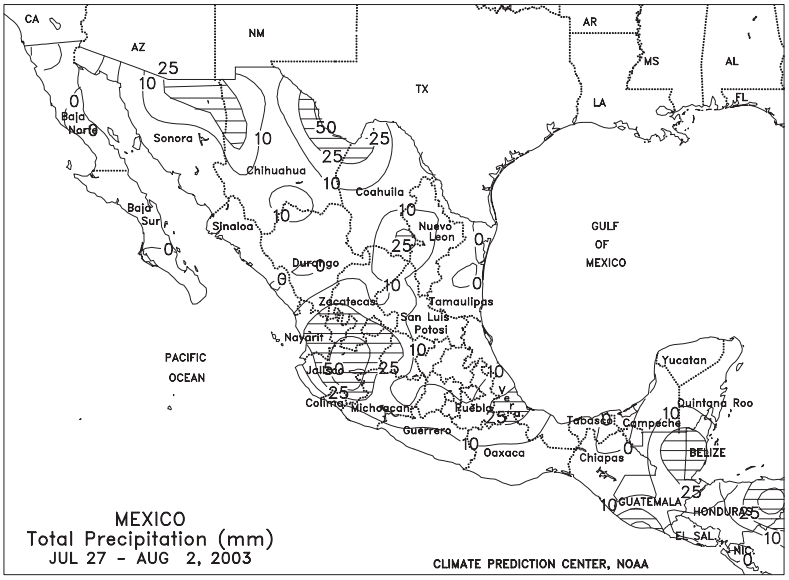
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Moderate to heavy showers (25-100 mm) in Thailand boosted moisture supplies for heading rice, but slowed corn harvesting. Dry weather eased excessive wetness from recent heavy rainfall in northern Vietnam, while moderate showers (25-50 mm)favored tillering rice in the Mekong Delta. Showers (25-100 mm or more) remained active throughout the Philippines, slowing corn harvesting and maintaining excessive wetness in eastern Luzon, but favoring filling rice. Generally light showers prevailed in oil palm areas of peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra, while seasonably dry, warm weather increased irrigation demands for rice in Java, Indonesia.



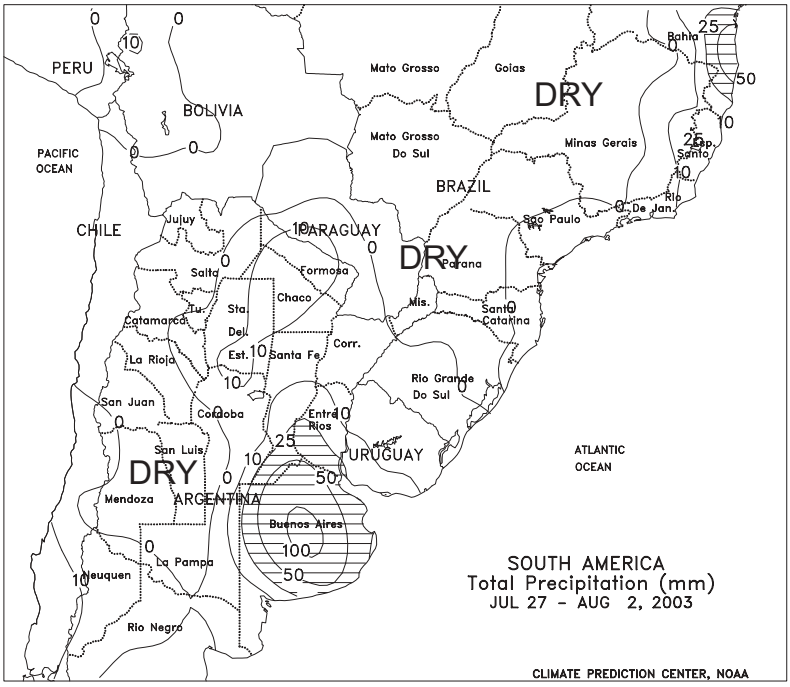
CANADA

Drier- and warmer-than-normal weather persisted across the Prairies, lowering prospects for immature spring grains and oilseeds. Rainfall exceeding 10 mm was generally confined to the Red River Valley and nearby locations elsewhere in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan. Temperatures averaged near normal in the Red River Valley and 1 to 3 degrees C above normal elsewhere. Highs reaching 35 degrees C in southwestern Saskatchewan and neighboring locations in Alberta compounded stress on wheat, including durum, barley, and canola. Prairie spring crop harvesting typically begins in late August and lasts well into October. In eastern Canada, mostly dry, seasonably warm weather (highs in the middle and upper 20s degrees C) spurred development of summer crops and pastures while benefiting winter wheat drydown and harvesting.



MEXICO

Across the Southern Plateau Corn Belt, widespread showers (10-75 mm) maintained favorable soil moisture for reproductive summer crops. Farther north, widespread showers (10-50 mm) also covered most of western Mexico, helping to replenish irrigation reserves. Meanwhile in the Rio Grande watershed, warm, mostly dry weather continued to reduce moisture supplies for summer crops and pastures. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal across northern Mexico and 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in southern Mexico.



SOUTH AMERICA

In Argentina, above-normal temperatures (1-2 degrees C above normal, with frosty weather confined to southern and northwestern growing areas) spurred winter wheat development and improved conditions for unharvested citrus in most major growing areas. Showers were confined to southeastern winter wheat areas, but unfavorably dry weather persisted in La Pampa and western crop areas of Buenos Aires. According to independent sources within Argentina, winter wheat was 85 percent planted as of August 2, slightly behind last season's pace. In Brazil, dry, warmer-than-normal weather spurred winter wheat development and fostered drydown and harvesting of second crop corn, coffee, and citrus.